Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 740. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 5.

JOHN BROTHERLINE AND JOHN H. KEATLEY, : : : : : : : : : : : : : EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG & ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., NOVEMBER 15, 1861.

DIRECTORY

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Simon Cameron, of Penn., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000

Two vacancies.

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. A. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S. S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
R. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Benj. L. Hewit, District Attorney.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Keon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, William Burley, and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Benj. Rough, Mercantile Appraiser.
Joseph Hewit, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, John C. West, John McClure, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle and Wm. G. Murray, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
[illegible], J. D. Rez, John Cresswell, Thad. [illegible] Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFar[illegible] Directors.
[illegible] Treasurer of School Board.

[illegible] CARS.

[illegible] RIVERS.

[illegible]. Tr. West.
[illegible]il Tr. East.
[illegible] Tr. West.

[illegible] West.
[illegible]st.
[illegible]st.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Poetry

[From the Atlantic Monthly for November.]

THE FLOWER OF LIBERTY.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

What flower is this that greets the morn,
Its hues from heaven so freshly born?
With burning star and flaming band
It kindles all the sunset land;—
O, tell us what its name may be!
Is this the Flower of Liberty?
It is the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

In saving Nature's far abode,
Its tender seeds our fathers sowed:
The storm-wind rocked its swelling bud,
Its opening leaves were streaked with blood,
Till, lo! earth's tyrants shook to see
The full-blown Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

Behold its streaming rays unite
One mingled flood of braided light.—
The red that fires the Southern rose,
With spotless white from Northern snows,
And, spangled o'er its azure, see
The sisters Stars of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

The blades of heroes fence it round;
Where'er it springs its holy ground;
From tower and dome its glories spread;
It waves where lonely sentries tread:
It makes the land as ocean free,
And plants an empire on the sea!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

Thy sacred leaves fair Freedom's flower,
Shall ever float on dome and tower,
To all their heavenly colors true,
In blackening frost or crimson dew,—
And God love us as we love thee,
Thrice holy Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty.

A song for the Stripes and the Stars,
A cheer for the land that bore us;
And away to the camp
With a soldier's tramp,
And a rousing UNION Chorus.

THE WREATH OF THE BRAVE.

BY J. R. DRAKE.

When the bright star of peace from my coun'y was clouded,
Hope fondly presaged it would soon reappear,
But still, dark in gloom the horizon is shrouded,
And the beacon of war blazes dreadfully near;
And fired are the charms which the heart once delighted;
Forget the enjoyments tranquility gave—
Every flow'ret is withered, each blossom is blighted,
But the wreath which encircles the brow of the brave.

But spurned to the soul, to true feeling a stranger,
That refuses to valor the meed it has won;
'Tis a prize deadly earned amid peril and danger,
And shall bloom till eternity's march is begun
Be the arm ever hallowed for Freedom contending,
Where the star-adorned banners of Liberty wave;
For the Heaven-blest cause which that arm is defending,
Makes sacred the wreath which encircles the brave.

Though delightful that wreath to the votary of glory,
Who soars on the pinions of Victory to fame;
Though each patriot's bosom beats high at the story
That emblazons with honor America's name;
Yet 'tis only in blood that the laurel can flourish,
'Tis Horror's red trophy, 'tis plucked from the grave,
And the tears of the widow and orphan must nourish
The wreath that encircles the brow of the brave.

Yet, blame not the bard that, with human aversion,
He shuddering turns when the battle-storm lowers,
And exults that the aim of the patriot's exertion,
Peace, sanctioned by Honor, ere long shall be ours.
Then the warrior shall sheath, with a smile of devotion,
His sword that he wielded his country to save,
And the wreaths they have won on the field and the ocean
Immortal shall bloom on the brow of the brave.

THE WHIG.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1861.

FERDINAND DE SOTO.

BY OUR JUNIOR.

In these times of excitement and almost of delirium, it is a relief to turn the mind to the follies and foibles of the past; and even if it should prove to be but a recapitulation of wrongs and blood-shedding, still it may be a relief. The same avaricious and ambitious spirit that now moves the people moved them in former times. Expedition after expedition had been sent to the lately discovered New world, to enrich Kings and adventurers; and to extend the boundaries of kingdoms and empires. The fabulous stories of disappointed wanderers had excited an amazing thirst for sudden and certain wealth, and even perpetual health and youth.

No one gulphed up these ingeniously wrought stories with more avidity than did Ferdinand De Soto, a courtier and a companion of the successful Pizarro, in the conquest of Peru. He had returned to Spain, enriched with the spoils of the vanquished Peruvians, and married the daughter of a distinguished nobleman, under whom he had many years before served as a penniless adventurer.

Still unsatisfied, he threw himself at the feet of Charles V. and offered "to conquer Florida at his own cost." Permission was granted. He instantly began the work. The news of his design spread over the kingdom with great rapidity. Adventurers came from every part of Spain and Portugal to volunteer in the enterprise. Vineyards, farms, estates, palaces, manors, and everything was sold to furnish outfits. Many were refused places. The choice soldiers of the kingdom were accepted. When ready, the fleet sailed out of the harbor of San Lucar with gay flags streaming from every mast; bands of music swelling the rich and fragrant air; and the merry mariners cheering those left behind. Upon Soto's arrival in Cuba, he was met with rejoicings and festivities. His stay was signalized by all the pomp of power and the gayety of Spanish life. Leaving the island to the care of his wife, he again set sail, and subsequently landed in the Bay of Spiritu Santa. After landing his men and supplies, he foolishly ordered his vessels to return to Havana, and thus put it out of the power of his men to reach home again. His aged friend, Porcallo, overcome by the prospective terrors of his situation, deserted in one of the vessels. We are told by the historian, that now began one of the most perilous marches ever attempted by men. They carried along with them besides their horses and arms, chains, shackles and handcuffs for captives; blood-hounds to hunt the timid natives: and hogs to swarm in the forests and to destroy the corn-fields. Every instrument of cruelty which a bad heart could devise was employed.

But with all the benefits of experience in former Indian conquests, this was new and different. The timidity of the native led him to withdraw from the open country into marshes and fens and hide in the darkness of the forests.

The month of October (1539) brought them to the neighborhood of the head of Appalachee Bay. Here they learned from two captives taken in a former expedition, that neither gold nor silver abounded in Florida; this did not stop them, though almost disheartened by temporary disappointment, yet again the day grew brighter, and the warlike march of priests and soldiers went on. Renewed disappointment sharpened the appetite for cruelty; and the fangs of the blood-hound sometimes drew the purple from the limbs of the treacherous guide; yet they were continually embarrassed by the cunning and revengeful spirit of the natives employed by them to direct the march.

The spring of 1540 found them in the "fertile valleys of Georgia." It is said that much of the time whilst in this part of the country, they suffered for the want of salt and meat. They pushed on, but still no gold. Two-fold distress now came upon them. Their horses began to die. A wily and treacherous foe hung around the encampments and cut off the feeble and unsuspecting. The greatest vigilance was now necessary to preserve the remnant of the band. Some proposed to return, but the Governor refused to listen, and with an unbending purpose advanced still further. He soon passed through what is now known as the Cherokee country, in which gold is now found, but was then hid from the avaricious eye of the Spaniard. The summer passed away, and still no gold. Nothing but forests, everglades and swamps, all these and nothing more. Winter came, and they were now among the Chickasaws. But their villages were deserted. Snow fell, but the corn was still standing in the fields. The Spaniards sheltered themselves in the abandoned huts, but in the dead of night the jealous and relentless savage came upon the village, and with the war cry applied the brand and tomahawk. Naked and weaponless, the Spaniards were turned to the winter winds and the foe. The savages failed to exterminate them, and afterwards, in a short time, when the loss was repaired, received the punishment of their perfidy and wickedness.

Bootless, the Spaniards had wandered through the country, hungry, sick, freezing and burning, had they travelled until they were wasted to a few. But now came a pause. A large and magnificent river greeted their eyes. They had seen and crossed many large ones before, but they faded away when compared to this. The noble Mississippi rolled before them. In vain, for days they searched for a crossing. And while thus baffled by this wonderful stream, disease drove life from the brave companion of Pizarro. The heart that quailed not before human enemies, shuddered and died. Thus sank one among a thousand of Spanish heroes, whose names are written in blood. And beneath the waters of the last river he ever beheld his body found a resting place. So has many a gold hunter built his last camp fire or pitched his last tent by the side of some distant river, and nothing is left to remind us of his fate but the sullen roar which the waters give back.

The Final Arrangement of the Measure.

From the London Post--(Official.)

We believe we may state that, subject to the terms of the Convention between England, France and Spain, which is likely to be concluded in the course of a few days, the expedition which is about to be dispatched to Mexico will consist of three squadrons, respectively furnished by the contracting parties. It is understood that for the purpose of affording immediate and efficient protection to the lives and properties of foreigners resident in Mexico, her Catholic Majesty and the Emperor of the French have determined also to dispatch a military force, consisting of six thousand men, of which five thousand will be contributed by Spain and one thousand by France.

No one can doubt that the course which Her Majesty's Government is thus about to pursue, will be in strict conformity with the principles of public law. Earl Russell has stated that Her Majesty's Government have a right, by treaty, and by all the laws which govern international relations, to require security for the persons and property of British subjects, and for the performance of specific engagements on the part of Mexico, and that Her Majesty's Government will exercise that right. If we were to give a catalogue of the outrages which, for a series of years, have marked the conduct of the successive factions which have exercised power in Mexico, surprise could only be felt at the long forbearance which England, France and Spain have displayed. British subjects have been imprisoned and murdered, British property has been seized and confiscated, and the captain of a British man-of-war has been waylaid and seriously wounded in the close vicinity of the Mexican capital. In no instance has the slightest redress been afforded. But, independently of these direct acts of robbery, oppression and assassination, there is an old standing grievance, which of itself fully justifies the strong measures which England, in conjunction with two other European Powers, is about to adopt. Mexico owes more than ten millions sterling to British subjects, the interest on which she refuses to pay.

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Therefore, on the single ground of the long-continued and flagrant dishonesty of Mexico, this country is justified by public law in compelling by force the redress which Mexico has hitherto so persistently denied. It is curious to observe that Mexico, unwarned by experience, seems to think that foreign nations will quietly permit the perpetration of outrages and atrocities which spring from internal anarchy and legalized brigandage. It is well known as matter of history that a leading ground of the war between the United States and Mexico in 1847 was the nonpayment of debts due by Mexico to American citizens, and that after a comparatively inglorious struggle she was compelled to cede the magnificent province of California and other valuable territory to the United States.

* * * * * *

Of course it would be idle to speculate upon the results which may be expected to follow from the appearances of the allied squadrons upon the Mexican coast.—Blockades, reprisals, and forcible occupation of territory are very different things from that policy of direct intervention which the bondholders would seem inclined to suggest to Earl Russell. In these cases the clear and well established rules of public law must be scrupulously observed; and if this be done, "England," in the words used by Lord Palmerston in 1847, "will always have the means of obtaining justice for her subjects from any country upon the face of the earth." It is understood the Federal Government of the United States cordially approves of the proposed expedition. Whether, under different circumstances, similar approbation would be expressed, is a question which the once high-handed assertion of the Monroe doctrine must leave in doubt.—The North at all events, can have no desire to see Mexico annexed to the Confederate State—a contigency which the interference of the European powers will now render as improbable as that acquisition of Cuba, either by purchase or violence, which since the year 1824 has been the constant policy of the United States.

An Indian Wife.

"I was the wife," said an Indian woman, "of a black warrior, and I served him faithfully. Who was so well served as he? Whose lodge so well provided, or kept so clean? I brought wood in the morning, and placed water always at hand. I watched for his coming and he found his meat cooked and ready. If he rose to go forth there was nothing to delay him. I searched the thought that was in his heart to save him the trouble of speaking. When I went abroad on errands for him, the chiefs and warriors smiled on me, and the young braves spoke soft things in secret; but my feet were in the straight path, and my eyes could see nothing but him.—When he went out to hunt, or to war, who aided to equip him, but I? When he returned, I met him at the door, I took his gun, and he entered without further thought. While he sat and smoked, I unloaded his horses, tied them to stakes, and brought in their loads, and was quickly at his feet. If his moccasins were wet, I took them off, and put on others, which were dry and warm. I dressed all the skins he had taken in the chase. He could never say to me, Why was it not done? He hunted the deer, the antelope, and the buffalo, and he watched for the enemy. Everything else was done by me. When our people moved their camp he mounted his horse and rode away, free as though he had fallen from the skies. He had nothing to do with the labor of the camp; it was I that packed the horses, and led them on the journey. When we halted in the evening, and he sat with the other braves and smoked, it was I that pitched his lodge; and when we came to eat and sleep, his supper and his bed were ready."—*Irving.*

CUT OFF THE BACK LEGS OF YOUR CHAIRS.—If you cut off the back legs of your chairs so that the back part of the seat shall be two inches lower than the front part, it will greatly relieve the fatigue of sitting, and keep your spine in much better shape. The principal fatigue in sitting comes from your sliding forward, and thus straining the ligaments and muscles in the small of the back. The expedient I have advised will obviate this tendency, and, as I have suggested, add greatly to the comfort and healthfulness of the sitting posture.

The front edge of a chair should not be more than fifteen inches high, for the average man, nor more than fourteen inches for the average woman. The average chair is now seventeen inches high for all, which no amount of slanting can make comfortable.

Dutch Couple at a Theatre.

"Ven I first come to Filadelfy, to serve, I was very mooch uncivilized," said Katrina, now a tidy intelligent girl in a respectable family, "I laugh very mooch, and I feel much ashamed to remember how I behaved when I knew so little. Shon, that was my beau then—Shon took me to the theatre one night ven I had been in Filadelfy but three weeks. We sit in the gallery, and we see not goot, and Shon said he would get another seat. So he put his legs around the post and slides down mid de pit, and he looks up and calls out:

"Katrine! Katrine! come down, tish a good view here."

"And I leaned over, and said I:

"How can I coom, Shon?"

"And he said:

"Just slide down."

"So I put my legs around the pillar and shlided down too. Donder! how the folks laugh! Dey laugh so mooch dey play no more on the stage. Everybody laugh and yell and whistle all over the house! And I was much ashamed, den, tho I knew not any harm! But now I turns red every time I dinks of it."

A STRANGE CREATURE.—A traveler stopped to see a friend, leaving his horse hitched in the road, but found on his return that he had slipped his bridle; on going in quest of him he met a pedestrian on the road, of whom he inquired if he had seen a 'strange creature' with a saddle on.

"Sure an' I have," was the reply.

"Where?"

"Just yondther,"

"Will you show me where?"

"That I will," said the man, approaching a small wood of young timber—"and here he is sure."

The traveler looking up answers, "I do not see him."

"Just but come here.—"

"Hang it," replied the traveler, 'that's a turtle, not a horse."

"A horse!" replied the son of Hibernia, with surprise, "Sure a horse is no strange creature—but that, that there is a strange crature, (pointing to it) it has a saddle on, and you may bridle him for I will not."

MUST HELP UNCLE SAM FIRST.—A farmer in Wisconsin had a son who joined the Eighth regiment without his father's consent. Several letters were written by the father to the son while the regiment were in quarters at Camp Randall, for the purpose of persuading him to return. At last he wrote him that he must come; that he had a large amount of threshing to do; that he could not afford to hire help if it were to be had which was hardly possible, owing to the number of enlistments; and that he must return home and help him, even if he enlisted again afterward. The young man replied:

"Dear Father:—I can't go home at present. I should be very glad to help you, but Uncle Sam has a mighty sight bigger job of threshing on hand than you have, and I'm bound to see him out of the woods first."

RATHER GOOD.—(*Scene*—Connecticut River railroad; cars crowded to the utmost capacity.) Tall Yankee boy, with bundle on his arm, standing in the corner, unable to obtain a seat. Arriving at the depot, the conductor, as usual, makes the fact known and sings out:

"Will a-man sit." (Willamansett.)

Tall Yankee, amidst roars of laughter from passengers:

"Ef course a man will sit; just show me a seat, and darn my dag'ery'type ef I don't stick tew it till I hatch."

SMART BOY.—A Western New York correspondent of an exchange mentions a neat little speech of a "four year old." His mother was hugging and kissing him, and said to him, as mothers will say, "Charley, what makes you so sweet?" Charley thought a moment—he had been told that he was made out of the dust of the earth—a happy thought struck him, and he answered, with a rosy smile, "I think, mother, God must have put a little sugar in the dust—don't you?"

☞ Down east there resides a certain M. D. One cold night he was aroused from his slumbers by a rap at his door. [illegible] went to the window and asked:

"Who's there?"

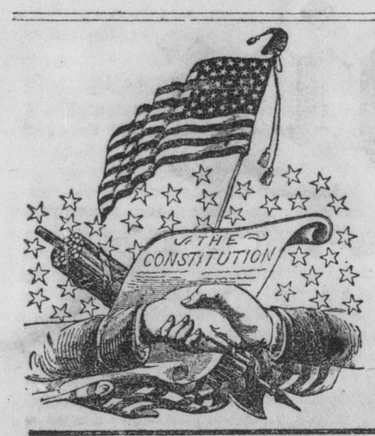
"Friend!"

"What do you want?"

"Want to stay here all night."

"Stay there then!"

☞ If a flock of geese see one of their number drink, they will all drink too. Men often make geese of themselves.



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1861.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

We have concluded to publish the communication of "QUERY," in defence of the Pennsylvania railroad Company on the charge of corrupting the last Legislature. We do not feel disposed to argue with our correspondent in regard to the absurdity of the Company in doing such a crime. But we will try to see how the facts are.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* notices Mr. Mullin as a candidate for State Treasurer. He seems to be quite acceptable.

OUR WAR ITEMS.

We are in receipt of encouraging news from our armies. They are doing efficient but sanguinary service. After the capture of the batteries at the entrance of Beaufort the rebels fell back to the town where a terrible struggle took place. Great excitement prevails at Norfolk. It is reliably reported at Old Point Comfort that the Custom House at Norfolk was burned, together with a large amount of stores. Eight war and transport steamers and eight sailing vessels were seen off Charleston and were heading landward. New Orleans is threatened. An immense fleet is reported, by Southern papers, to be off Ship Island. Close upon the success of our troops at Belmont, Missouri, comes the news of a Union victory at Piketown, Kentucky. Gen. Nelson, on Friday last, met and defeated the rebels under Gen. Williams. Col. Moore attacked the enemy in the rear with 3,800 men, and Col. Harris, of the Second Ohio, in front with 600. Harris fell back, and Moore pressed the rebels who were brought into the midst of Gen. Nelson's brigade and surrounded on all sides. Four hundred of the enemy were killed; a thousand taken prisoners, and the rest scattered in every direction. The privateer *Sumter* is without doubt captured. Her officers and crew are prisoners on board the U, S. steamer Niagara. The pirate was caught in her own trap. She took her captor to be a merchant vessel and started in pursuit, the U. S. vessel turned and chased her ashore. The town of Guyandotte, Va., containing about 150 Union troops, was, on the 10th inst., attacked by six hundred rebels and only 50 of the Union troops escaped! The town was afterwards laid in ashes by the federal forces under Col. Zeigler, of the Fifth Virginia regiment. Upon the whole we may regard our cause as looking up, and expect a speedy termination of the struggle.

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The failure of the great Atlantic telegraph having provoked so much feeling against large enterprises we have until now forborne to say anything respecting the great telegraphic communication opened up between the Atlantic and Pacific states. The possibility of such an enterterprise is no longer a creature of imagination but a determined fact. The lines are constructed and messages are passing along them continually. It is but a minute between California and St. Louis. Not only great commercial advantages must result from the accomplishment of such an undertaking, but the social interests of communities uncreated will be marked by this agency. Since it is now practically demonstrated that no serious difficulty can prevent the construction of a Pacific Railroad the citizens of Sacramento have organized a company, and the money is paid in, the surveys made, and nothing is to be done but to make the road. We believe the road will be made over the mountains within two years. In the face of such facts who can say that this nation is undergoing annihilation when in the midst of the greatest civil war man has ever seen our continent is girt with telegraphic wires and bound together with railroads.

"HEADS UP FOR DUBLIN."

The low, cringing, cowardly peace advocates, who would sacrifice everything honorable and valuable for the sake of peace, have a canker in their bosoms. The Union cause is once more triumphant. The victory at Belmont has wiped out the disgrace of Lexington, and the unparalleled example set by Maryland cheers the hearts of the American people. We had scarcely believed that slavery had so blunted the sensibilities of the people of Maryland as to lead them to abandon every feeling of honor and gratitude. There is yet enough of public virtue in the loyal people of that gallant state to quench the fires of revolution. Not only in Maryland but everywhere the cause is prospering. The Union power is not advancing with the lightning speed of the prairie fire, but resistless and steady, cleaning out every particle of corruption and rubbish. We have now a right to exult. Three cheers for the Union and the Constitution.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Theodore Fay late minister to Switzerland has written a letter to the London *Times* in defense of the North.—The steamer Edinburgh sailed for New York on the 30th ult., with $70,000, in specie, on board.—The *Moniteur*, of Paris, announces that there are no semi-official papers in France, and that it is the only government organ in the empire.—The Italian government has warned the clergy not to oppose the laws and National Government.—The brigands in the neighborhood of Concella and Nola have offered to surrender.—The magistrates of Pesth have resigned.—The Austrian government is involved in difficulty with the people of that city.—The capabilities of Turkey for cotton raising are again being examined.—Intelligence had been received from Dr. Livingston, now in Africa.—The Paris papers announce that the United States will be invited to the convention to take into consideration the affairs of Mexico.—The Duke of Argyle, in a speech, declared against any interference in American affairs.—The Austrian government is determined to establish an authority in Hungary which shall effectually carry out its intentions.

PITY THE POOR.

Now is the time to pity the poor. Not with tears and wordy griefs but with good solid and substantial pity. The times are hard, we know, but that is what makes relief more necessary. Autumn is here with its frosts and winter is coming on very fast. The scarcity of work during the past summer has rendered an accumulation for winter, impossible. The honest hard-working mechanic or day laborer could scarcely get a living along and how was it possible for him to lay up for winter? The war has called for extraordinary sacrifices. The laboring class has contributed its men; the capitalist, the money; every profession has its representatives in the army. The business of the country is prostrated and the poor laboring man must go without employment; and with the want of employment comes the want of subsistence. We must now divide the contents of our larders and wardrobes. If voluntary contributions are not forthcoming the suffering will be extreme; suffering such as will make the hardest heart break with pity. We have already seen much destitution; and much is yet in store. The rich man may complain of stagnation of business, but it is the poor man without employment and with a large family to feed that has a right to complain. Much of poverty comes from loose habits, but not all. Let us all go together and provide for our suffering countrymen. It is not right that amidst such large crops of grain—in the midst of bursting barns—that any should die from hunger and cold. Now is the time to test our generosity. Now is the time for us who have suffered comparatively little from this war to manifest our gratitude to our Creator and our country by sharing the troubles and wants of our poor neighbors.

☞ Below we give the patriotic address of Gen. Fremont to his soldiers.

Headquarters of the Western Department, Springfield Mo., Nov. 2, 1861.

Soldiers of the Mississippi Army:

Agreeable to orders this day received, I take leave of you.

Our army has been of sudden growth, and we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defense of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career.

Continue as you have began, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together.

Soldiers, I regret to leave you most sincerely. I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown to me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are about to win; but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my companions-in-arms.

John C. Fremont,
Major General U. S. A.

THE REBELLION.

Brilliant Affair Opposite Columbus, Ky.

The Expedition from Cairo—Seven thousand Rebels Defeated by half their number—The Enemy Driven from their Entrenchments—Rebel Camp burned—All their Stores, Cannon and Baggage Captured—Two Hundred and fifty Rebel Prisoners—Loss of Union troops 300 to 500—Rebel loss heavy.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—An expedition left here last night, under command of Generals Grant and McClernand, and landed at Belmont, three miles above Columbus, at 8 o'clock this morning. The Union troops numbering 3500 men, engaged the rebels, whose force amounted to 7000, at 11 o'clock. The battle lasted till sundown. The rebels were driven from their entrenchments across the river, with great loss. Their camp was burned, with all their stores and baggage. Their cannon, horses and mules, with 100 prisoners, were captured.

The Union troops then retired, the rebels having received reinforcements from Columbus.

Both our Generals had their horses shot from under them. Col. Dougherty, of Illinois, was wounded, and taken prisoner by the rebels.

The rebel loss is not known. The Union loss is believed to be from three to five hundred.

Further Particulars of the Battle.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.

A special Cairo dispatch to-day gives the particulars of the fight at Belmont yesterday:

Our force consisted of the following Illinois regiments: 22d, Col. Dougherty; 27th Col. Buford; 30th, Col. Foulke; 31st, Col. Logan, 7th Iowa regiment, Col. Lamon; Taylor's Chicago artillery, and Dollen's and Delano's cavalry. They left Cairo on the steamers Alex. Scott, Chancellor, Memphis and Keystone State, accompanied by the gunboats Lexington and Tyler. After landing they were formed in line of battle, Gen. McClernand in command of the Cairo troops, and Col. Dougherty of the Bird's Point troops.

They were encountered by the rebels, 7000 strong, and fought every inch of their way to the enemy's camp, making havoc in the enemy's ranks. Col. Buford was the first to plant the stars and stripes in the enemy's camp. Col. Dougherty's regiment captured the rebel battery of twelve pieces, two of which were brought away. Col. Foulke's men suffered greatly, as they were in front of the batteries before they were taken.

The Rebels Reinforced—Renewal of the Fight.

CAIRO. Nov. 7.

After taking possession of the rebel camp it was discovered that the rebels were crossing over from Kentucky, for the purpose of attacking us in the rear. The order was given to return to the boats, when our men were attacked by the reinforcement of several thousand rebels from Columbus.

Another severe engagement took place, in which our troops suffered seriously.—The losses, as far as ascertained up to a late hour last night, were as follows:—Thirtieth Illinois regimnt, Col. Foulke, 160 missing and Major McClerken wounded and taken prisoner.

Col. Buford's regiment returned too late for us to obtain any particulars of its loss. Colonel Dougherty, of the 22d Illinois regiment, is reported to have been taken prisoner. Col. Lamon, of the 31st Illinois, is reported to be dangerously wounded.—Taylor's battery lost one gun. We have 250 prisoners, a number of whom are wounded. The ground was completely strewn with their dead bodies. The rebel Colonel, Wright, of the 13th Tennessee regiment, was killed. Gen. Cheatham commanded the rebels; Gen. Polk being at Columbus. It is stated that Gen Johnson, of the rebels was wounded.

The gunboats rendered efficient service in covering our retreat, mowing down the rebels with grape. Some of our own men were killed by the fire. A Flag of truce left Cairo this morning for Columbus, with from forty to fifty wounded rebels.

Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD. MO., NOV. 5.

[Dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*.]

Gen. Hunter has not yet put into effect any decided measures for the conduct of the campaign, but I am informed that he will adopt plans entirely different from those of Fremont.

Col. Merrill was sent out on a reconoissence yesterday, with 140 cavalry and a section of artillery. He examined the country around Wilson's creek, but discovered no signs of the enemy, their advanced guard having left for the South on Sunday morning.

The main body of the rebels are supposed to be in the vicinity of Cassville. Gen. Hunter has little faith at present in their having designs of attacking us. He will, however, in a few days have such reliable information of their numbers, position, &c., as to decide as to the future.

The troops are apparently as enthusiastic as ever, and the more they learn of their new commander the better are they satisfied with him. This opinion is also strengthened by the high opinion entertained of Gen. Hunter by all the old regular army officers.

The reports that the officers of many companies and their commands threw down their arms upon the announcement of the removal of Gen. Fremont cannot be traced to any reliable source.

Gen. Hunter's position on the contraband question is understood to be as follows:

All negroes coming into camp will be retained, and such of them as are proved to be the property of Union men will be duly appraised and receipted for, to be paid when and how Congress may see fit.

Gen. Asboth has concluded to remain in command of his division.

Colonel Albert, acting Brigadier General, will also remain, and several valuable foreign officers who at first decided not to remain.

Marcus J. Parrott, of Kansas, has been appointed on Gen. Hunter's staff.

The cannonading at Sarcoxie some days since is said to have been a salute paid in honor of some act passed by the rebel legislature assembled at that place.

NOV. 6.

According to information received by General Hunter, it is now said that Gen. Price has no intention of attacking us, and that if persued further by us he will scatter his army or retreat to Fort Smith, Ark., and await developments on the Potomac and in Kentucky.

It is very doubtful whether any further advance of the main body of our army will be made, but further intelligence of the numbers, position and designs of the rebels may change the policy.

Gen. Siegel has been appointed commandant at this post.

Gen. Hunter spent a part of yesterday in visiting the various camps and examining into the general condition of the army, and to-day he has gone on a reconnoissance south, with his body-guard, 400 infantry, a battery of artillery, and several companies of cavalry.

Brigadier General Sturgis has been appointed chief of the staff and of cavalry on Gen. Hunter's staff.

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 10.

The correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Rolla, November 9th, says:

A portion of the expedition sent out under Colonel Gresnel into Texas county to chastise the rebels who have for some time infested that section, returned here yesterday, bringing nine prisoners, five hundred head of cattle, and forty horses and mules, the property of armed rebels.

Among the prisoners are Spencer Mitchell, Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Col. Taylor, of Gen. McBride's rebel brigade.

Before leaving Houston Colonel Gresnel issued the following proclamation:

To the people of the town of Houston, and county of Texas, Missouri: I have this day placed upon your beautiful court house the flag of our Union. We leave it in your charge and protection. If taken down by rebel hands I will return here and pillage every house in town owned by secessionists or those whose sympathies are with the rebels. Any outrages hereafter committed upon Union men or their families will be returned upon the secessionists two-fold. Property taken from Union men by the rebels, in or out of the county, must be returned immediately.

I hereby give the rebels a chance to make good all the losses sustained by Union families in Texas county. If neglected, the consequences will be on your own heads. I shall soon return to your county and see that this proclamation is complied with to the letter. If you wait for me to execute it I will do it with a vengeance.

I. GRESNEL,
Colonel Command the Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 7.

The removal of Gen. Fremont from the command of the Western Department is unanimously approved throughout California.

CAPT. TODD TAKEN PRISONER.

WASHINGTON NOV. 12.

Midnight.—Six regiments of infantry, with two batteries, and three companies of cavalry, under command of Gen. Heintzelman, made a reconnoissance to day as far as Occoquan creek, about eighteen miles from Alexandria, in a southwesterly direction.

They started at four o'clock this morning, and returned late this evening. The entire force first went to Pohick Church, and there divided—one portion taking the telegraph road to Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the other to a point on the Occoquan creek, about three miles from the Potomac river. The latter crossed Pohick and Accotink creeks, and reached the Occoquan without meeting with any opposition.

Captain Todd's company of Lincoln Cavalry, which was with the party that went in the direction of Burke's Station, were sent out to make a reconnissance in the advance of the Infantry. When several miles from the other portion of the division, they were suddenly surrounded by a large number of Rebels, who had been concealed in the woods.

Their only hope of escape, therefore was by cutting their way through. A skirmish accordingly ensued, and the cavalry effected their purpose, a loss of three men killed, one wounded, and three taken prisoners, including, it is supposed, in the last named, Capt. Todd, who had ventured at least a quarter of a mile in advance of his command.

The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, Gen. Heintzelman ordered the troops to fall back to their encampments.

It was ascertained that four hundred Rebel cavalry remained at Pohick Church last night, but left before the arrival of General Heintzelman's force to-day.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Confirmation of the Taking of the Forts at Port Royal—Rumored taking of Charleston—Runing the Rebel Blockade.

Fortress Monroe, via Baltimore, Nov. 11.

No intelligence has been received direct from the fleet.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down the crew of the French corvett Proney, wrecked last Tuesday night near Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina.

She had no pilot and went ashore during heavy weather. The crew, 100 in number, were all saved, and reached Norfolk by Charleston. They also bring the report that two rebel batteries at Port Royal having been taken by our troops, but nothing more.

Four fishermen, who came in from across James river last night, also giving the same story as the five deserters yesterday from Yorktown, namely, that our troops had taken Charleston.

The steamer Dawn arrived to-day from Washington, having successfully run the rebel blockade of the Potomac. Thirty-two shots were fired at her.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12.

The steamer Beinville has just arrived at Old Point from the great expedition.

She left Port Royal on Sunday and brings cheering intelligence. She proceeds at once to New York where she will be due to-morrow evening.

Capt. Steedman, however, left her at this place, and proceeds direct to Washington with dispatches and trophies—two brass cannon and secession flags.

He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to have been very severe. The Union and Osceola went ashore and were lost as previously reported.

The Governor foundered at sea, but the Isac T. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew with the expedition of a few marines. The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst.

On Tuesday the gun boats rounded and buoyed out the channel under a fire from the forest which did no damage.

On Wednsday the weather prevented active oparations, but on Tuesday morning the 7th the men-of-war and gun-boats advanced to the attack.

The action commenced at 10 a. m. and was hotly carried on both sides and lasted about four hours. At the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat.

Our loss was eight men and an officer.

The Chief Engineer of the Mohican was killed and about twenty wounded.

Rebel loss not known. Fifty bodies were found by our men and were buried.

All their wounded except two were carried off.

Two forts were captured—Fort Walker on Hilton Head, mounting twenty-three guns and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point, mounting nineteen guns. The guns were of heavy calibre. They were both new and splendid earthworks of great strength constructed in the highest style of military science and pronounced by our Engineers as impregnable against any assault by land forces.

The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect route. They left everything, arms, equipments of all kinds, even to the officers swords and commissions.

All the letters and papers, public and private, order books and documents of all kinds, were left in their flight and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information. Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff. Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal. (Query? who was the traitor?)

It was found on examination that the rebels had before evacuating the place arranged what they thought would prove a deadly trap to the victors.

Mines had been laid and matches so arranged that when the halyards of the flag should be drawn down the mines would be sprung, firing the magazines and blow up the whole work and involve the victors in a common ruin; but it did not go off and soon the brave old flag, the stars and stripes waved in triumph from the rebel flag staff.

The magazines were found to contain large quantities of powder and a vast quantity of ammunition, shot and shell, and various descriptions of projectiles—the latter chiefly of English manufacture.

The Susquehanna had three men wounded.

The list of casualities as before stated gives only eight killed and some twenty wounded, only a small portion of whom were considered seriously or dangerously hurt.

All the wounded were doing well, and a great part would be sent home in a few days.

The town of Beaufort is entirely deserted except by the negroes.

The troops had not occupied it when the steamer left, being better engaged in strengthening their position.

The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic. The day after the fight the Seneca and two other gunboats under the command of Lieut. Amman, proceeded up the Beaufort, and found but one white man in the town and he was drunk.

All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted except by the negroes who were seen in great numbers and who as the boats passed came down to the shore with bundles in their hands as if expecting to be taken off.

They seized all the letters in the post office at Beaufort.

After the capture of the forts the whole army about fifteen thousand men, were safely landed and established on shore.

The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells.

Clippings.

☞ A short time ago Ben. McCulloch could be found everywhere in a day. Now he can be found nowhere in a month.

☞ In Massachusetts the Republican State ticket has 32,000 majority. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican.

☞ A Mississippi paper says that Gen. Lane is flying before the Confederate forces in Missouri. Well, as he isn't "a long Lane," we guess he'll "turn" pretty soon.

☞ Mr. Wm. W. McKinney was ordained by the Presbytery of Allegheny, (Presbyterian) on the 29th of October, and installed in the Centre Church, Mercer county.

☞ We see it stated that it will soon be necessary to fit up a room at the White House, as a nursery. Such an apartment has not been necessary there since John Quincy Adams was President.

☞ A whale was seen in the river Delaware, opposite Port Richmond, on Friday afternoon. The disciples of Ike Walton were numerous on Saturday, in boats and ashore, keeping a lookout for the monster.

☞ Among the passengers in the Arago, are General Scott, Col. H. L. Scott and wife, and Thurlow Weed. General Scott went on board about ten o'clock, and nobody but passengers were allowed to visit the steamer subsequently.

☞ John Patch, the original inventor of the steam screw propeller, died at the poor house in Yarmouth, N. S., on the 27th of September. He was a Nova Scotian, and died like many men who have given valuable inventions to the world, poor indeed.

☞ The sentence of death passed upon Samuel Collins, Lewis Featherston and John Dunleavy, convicted of the murder of Capt. George W. Pyke, of the ship General Parkhill, has been commuted by the President to fifteen years imprisonment with hard labor.

☞ Cecilia Schaadt, a girl 22 years old, in the employ of Owen Scheuter, of Ruppsville, Lehigh county, lay down alongside of a stove to sleep, a few nights since, and her clothes taking fire from the stove, she was so badly burned that she died on the following Sunday.

☞ Asbury Dickens, the lately deceased clerk of the United States Senate, who had held that position for thirty years, was the son of one of the pioneer clergymen in the Methodist Church, John Dickens, the intimate friend of the venerable Bishop Asbury, after whom he was named.

☞ The Wisconsin State election, held Nov. 5, was very quiet. Milwaukie city and county gave 3500 Democratic majority. The returns from the State, so far, indicate the election of Harvey, Republican, for Governor, and the whole Republican ticket by a large majority.

☞ A man in Boston enlisted as a regular when drunk. On becoming sober he repudiated the act, and his wife petitioned to the court for his discharge. Judge Dewey decided that the enlistment was merely a contract between the man and the government, and that it implied an assenting mind on the part of the individual, and that a man so drunk as not to know what he was about wns not capable of a legal assent. The man was discharged.

ACCIDENT—A miner named John Murray, engaged in the coal mines of J. M. Cooper & Co., had both his collar bones broken and was other wise injured, by the falling upon him of a mass of coal on Monday of last week. His injuries were attended to by Dr. Leisenring, and he is rapidly recovering.—*Standard.*

RAILROAD CARS.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.50 a. m. connecting with Exp. Tr. West.
" 10.45 a. m. c'ing with Mail Tr. E. & W.
" 8.25 p. m., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 a. m., on departure of Exp. Tr. West
" 2.15 a. m., on depart' of Mail Tr. E. & W
" 9.10 p. m., on departure of Fast L. West

TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver and the Vulcanite vace from one, to on the most reasonable terms warranted. Gold fillings years.

Office opposite to the Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FARMS

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the rampart's we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb's bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution,
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and wars desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then couquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offer's homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia, rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1861.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for December is on our table.

☞ Our friend and co-laborer A. A. Barker, Esq., of the *Allgehanian* paid us a flying visit the other day. We tip our hat to our friend.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Standard* pays us a good natured compliment upon our new enterprise of publishing the paper in two places. Good friend, Amen.

☞ The scarlet fever is still committing sad havoc among the little innocents of our town. We sympathize with the bereaved parents, and exhort them to bear their afflictions with patience and resignation.

☞ A young man named Jacob Wertz, an inmate of the Insane ...rg, for some time, and ...nday last, returned ...eriff Funk.

... seems, the ... been unable ... of magnifi- ... benefit ... and ... will ... days.

FIRE.—On Monday morning last, in this place, the kitchen roof of the house of Elias Adams, a colored man, caught fire and was burned off. No other damage was done. The Male and Female Hose company was on the ground in due time.

☞ John H. Stover, Esq., of Centre county, has been appointed Major of the 106th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. Capt. John C. Osterloh, of this place, has been appointed Major of the 93d Pennsylvania volunteers.

ELEPHANTINE.—Grew on the lot of Capt. Jno. R. McFarlane, of this place, from a seed planted June 3d, by J. S. Fluke, a pumpkin 5 ft. long, 5 ft. 7½ inches in circumference and weighing 81 lbs. Who can beat it? Farmers and mechanics roll up your big pumpkins.

☞ Time, which paints and beautifies the dead, is fast carrying away the living. There is but one art that can preserve the images of the dead. Friends who love their friends should not delay in procuring pictures of their children and relatives from that benefactor of the human race, Frank Proctor. Frank has earned a reputation as an artist, and will wait on all with pleasure at his rooms on Allegheny street.

ABOVE HIS BUSINESS.—We went down to Lewistown on Monday, and took the train at 6 o'clock to return home that evening. But owing to the very uncomfortable condition of the cars we were compelled to remain all night in the "ancient Borough" to take another train on Tuesday. We found the conductor on the uncomfortable train to be a young strap of a fellow without any brains or politeness, who in all respects acted as coarse and ungenteel as any one could well do. We never saw the chap before and hope never to meet him again. We asked him his name; after some reluctance he gave it as George Plitt. Let it go around.

We came up with Conductor Bartow, who is a gentleman and a credit to the Company.

☞ We call attention to the Dental card of Dr. Kimmell, in another column. The Doctor has been practising his profession in this place for a long time and by his skill and energy merits the patronage of his neighbors and friends.

☞ Dr. David S. Hays formerly of this place has been appointed a surgeon in the 113th Penn'a volunteers, known as the Juniata Regiment, now encamped at Huntingdon. We are pleased to hear of his appointment.

APPOINTED.—Wm. G. Murray, of this place, has been, by the Governor, appointed Colonel; T. C. McDowell, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel; Walter Barrett, Major; S. Miles Kephart, Quarter Master; and Rev. Mr. McLeod Chaplain of the "Murray Regiment" now at Camp Crossman, near Huntingdon.

☞ We are pleased to learn that the farmers in the neighborhood have nearly finished their corn harvest; and that the crop has exceeded the general expectation. In a few weeks the corn cakes and the fat pork will have to suffer.

☞ Lucy Robeson, the colored girl who was indicted for infanticide but plead guilty to the concealing of the death of the child, only, was on last Tuesday taken, by Sheriff Funk, to the Western Penitentiary, at Allegheny city. She was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor and solitary confinement for one year. She was in the county jail about nine months.

☞ We took a walk after eight o'clock on Monday evening along the streets of Huntingdon. We met groups of soldiers—then groups of ladies—then both ladies and soldiers. From what we saw and heard we do not believe the ladies regret the presence of the soldiers in that Borough. In the morning we ascertained that the town was quite brisk—that many new and elegant dwellings had been put up since we were last in that place. At this sign of prosperity we were much delighted. We were much amused to find the good citizens standing around some man cutting up a quarter of beef on a street corner, each taking off his share for breakfast. If they were a proud people they would not be so unostentatious. The train hour coming so soon we did not get to see our brethren of the press—hope they will excuse us this time—we will do better in future.

☞ The "American Bee Journal" is before us and from what we have examined of its contents we would pronounce it an excellent magazine for bee raisers. It is published monthly by A. M. Spangler & Co., 25 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

☞ JAMES M. KINKEAD, Esq., was sworn in as county commissioner on Wednesday. He will make a good officer. He takes the place of E. M. Jones, Esq. Mr. Jones is one of those unfortunate men who believe that it is not necessary to pay any attention to promises made before the election to secure success. He promised his friends that if elected Commissioner he would favor the purchase of a clock for the Court House. After he had secured his election he did anything else than keep his word. He came before the county convention for a nomination for Prothonotary and was rejected. He then appealed to the people and they ratified the proceedings of the Convention. We state these facts that others may profit by them. Let men act as fair in politics as they should do in all business transactions and they will come out the best in the end.

☞ Below we give the volunteer vote as ascertained by the return Judges at their adjourned meeting on Tuesday the 12th inst. Mr. Banks before had 1908 and Mr. Roller 1875 votes, giving Mr. Banks 33 maj. As now returned Mr. B. has 1913 votes, and Mr. R. 1852, giving Mr. B. 61 majority. Mr. McCamant has 346 majority over Mr. McCoy, and Mr. Morrow 386 majority over Mr. Jones.

Camp near Washington: Assembly—Banks, 23; Roller, 5. Sheriff—McCamant, 13; McCoy, 18. Prothonotary—Morrow, 7; Jones, 24.

Camp Cameron: Assembly—Banks, 16; Roller, 47. Sheriff—McCamant, 56; McCoy, 13. Prothonotary—Morrow, 32; Jones, 40.

Camp Crossman: Assembly—Banks, 41; Roller, 7. Sheriff—McCamant, 15; McCoy, 40. Prothonotary—Morrow, 9; Jones, 23.

☞ The county commissioners have worked out a good reform in reducing the pay allowed the sheriff for conveying prisoners to the Penitentiary. We understand that a still further reduction is contemplated. We stand ready to give the Board credit for all the good they may do. We regard GEORGE KOON, Esq., as one of the very best commissioners we have ever had. With Cowen and Kinkead the board was never better.

HOW IT WORKS.—We wanted our watch repaired. We found Henry Van Tries' name on our subscription list. We went to him and he repaired it—price $4.00. As we were about paying it, he said take one year's subscription out. We of course did so, and paid him the balance. Did he lose anything by taking the *Whig*? We think not.

ALTOONA POST OFFICE.—We have been dealt with unfairly in the Altoona post office. We are informed that the pictures in our paper are very offensive to the man having charge of it. The very appearance and movements of the fellow are very much against him. The sooner he travels south the better for our cause.

☞ We had a live secessionist at our court from Bedford county. We are glad that he does not reside in this county. Indeed, we might say that *he could not reside here.*

It is said that there is another one residing about the mouth of Shaverscreek, in Huntingdon county. They ought to be bagged.

☞ A NEW POST OFFICE has been erected in Huston township, Blair county, and that excellent Republican David Aurandt, Esq., appointed Post-master. It is called Bruce.

The Tonnage Tax Repeal.

For the Blair County Whig.

Messrs. Editors:

So much having been said since the passage of the law repealing the Tonnage Tax by the Legislature of 1861, allow me to make a suggestion or two.

The popularity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is unbounded, and its influence without a limit. It commands, just at this time, the apparent friendship of all the best men in the community, and no one is found fool hardy enough to raise his voice against it.

In the midst of this unbounded state of prosperity and influence, there are, however, those in the community who boldly and impudently assert that the Company has been silly enough to throw away hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribing the Legislature to pass the law repealing the Tonnage Tax and relieving them of the payment to the state of the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars arrearages of the tax.

This charge of corruption on the part of the Company is entirely out of place.

That such men as J. Edgar Thompson, the President of the road, and the highly respectable Directors, should be guilty of such absurd and downright folly I cannot believe.

They know too well that a law enacted in that way would be a NULLITY.

QUERY.

THE OLD SPIRIT STILL ALIVE.—If some of the potentates or governments of Europe, controlled by motives of state policy, may hesitate as to the part they shall take in our civil broils, the people are assuredly with the North. The hereditary lovers of liberty, of all ranks, are also with us, as alike honorable to the persons concerned and to their country, that the grandsons of Lafayette and Rochambeau have solicited places in our army. In the revolutionary war Washington was glad to acknowledge the assistance of the young Frenchmen who left their homes to join his ranks, and in this greater war his descendants will welcome their descendants with peculiar satisfaction. Our cause needs no foreign aid, and will not ask for it, but when they who appreciate its worth volunteer their swords, we shall hail them one and all, as friends.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

COMBINATION IN BALTIMORE.—It is reported that some of the shrewd merchants of Baltimore have succeeded in chartering a number of freight cars on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, of which they have an entire monopoly. They refuse to transport any goods in these cars unless they are purchased in Baltimore. This sadly interferes with the sutlers who have goods in *transitu* from Philadelphia and other northern cities. Some of the sutlers refuse to purchase goods in Baltimore, because they say they have not only to pay a higher price, but nearly all the Baltimore merchants are secessionists, and should not be patronised by loyal men. The rivalry in business here almost exceeds belief, and every advantage is taken of the times.

ELEVEN REBELLIONS.—Since the organization of the Federal Government, eleven attempts have been made to resist its authority. The first was in 1782—a conspiracy of some of the officers of the Federal army to consolidate the thirteen States into one, and confer the supreme power on Washington. The second in 1787, called Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts. The third in 1794, called the "Whisky Insurrection of Pennsylvania." The fourth in 1814, by the Hartford Convention. The fifth in 1820, on the question of of the admission of Missouri into the Union. The sixth was a collision between the Legislature of Georgia and the Federal Government, in regard to lands given the Creek Indians. The seventh was in 1830, with the Cherokees in Georgia.—The eighth was the memorable nullifying ordinance of South Carolina, in 1832. The ninth was in 1842, in Rhode Island, between the "Suffrage Association" and the State authorities. The tenth was in 1856, on the part of the Mormons, who resisted the Federal authorities. The eleventh is the present attempt at secession.

AN EXAMPLE FOR PATRIOTIC BOYS.—Boys can do a good deal of useful work for themselves and others when they try, and yet not interfere seriously with their studies. The only thing needed is energy, a spirit of independence, and the necessity to rely on their own means and efforts to get along in this world. Many are not obliged to begin laboring for their own support and advancement until they are pretty well grown up to be men, in years at least, but these, perhaps, are not always the most fortunate class, if we look to permanent effect on character and the ultimate results of early training. A Boston paper furnishes an interesting little incident bearing on this subject: Two boys, it says, aged nine and eleven years respectively, sons of Paul Stevens, Esq, of Camden, Maine, have sold since the fall of Fort Sumpter, thirteen thousand newspapers, the profits of which amounted to one hundred dollars. They each invested fifty dollars in Government Treasury Notes. They are thus growing one cent richer per day for this investment. It is added, that during the period named, they attended school regularly.

THE GREAT UNION TRIUMPH IN MARYLAND.

NOT A SINGLE SECESSIONIST ELECTED.

Bradford's Majority, 32,000.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

Returns have been received from three-fourths of the State. The Legislature stands, as far as heard from, about 65 Union, and not one Secessionist. For the Senate, 10 Union men have been elected, and not a single Secessionist. Seven Secession Senators hold over, but they are principally boarding in Fort Warren. The Union cause has already secured, with the three Union men holding over, a clear working majority in that branch.

The majority for A. W. Bradford, the Union candidate for Governor, will not be less than 32,000, and the vote in all the counties is the largest ever cast in the State. Hurrah for our Union-loving State!

GENERAL ORDER.

The Department announces to the navy and to the country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces respectively commanded by flag officers S. F. Dupont and Brigadier General S. W. Sherman in the capture of forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance to Port Royal harbor, South Carolina.

To commemorate this signal victory. it is ordered that a national salute be fired from each navy yard at meridian on the day after the receipt of this order,

Signed, GIDEON WELLES.
Nov. 13th, 1861.

☞ Some think that the chief reason why the rebels don't retreat from the Potomac is that they have sore feet and no shoes.

Markets.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Nov. 15, 1861.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

Flour per bbl—Extra Family,	$5 25
" " Extra,	4 90
" " Superfine.	4 75
Wheat per bushel—White,	1 15
" " Red,	1 00
Rye " "	50
Corn " "	40
Oats " "	25
Barley " "	50
Corn Meal per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Potatoes per bushel,	31
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10
Hay per ton,	8 00
Cloverseed per bushel,	4 00
Timothyseed do.,	1 25
Flaxseed do.,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1861.

Cloverseed, per 64 lbs.,	4.50@4.62½
Timothyseed "	1.25@2.00
Flour per bbl.—Superfine,	5.50@5.62½
Extra,	5.75@5.87½
Fancy brands,	6.50@7.50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1.30@1.32
Southern,	1.35@1.37
Ohio white and Kentucky,	1.40@1.45
Rye—Penn'a,	71@72
Corn—Old,	63
New,	50
Oats,	38@40

Pittsburg Markets.

TUESDAY, November 12, 1861.

FLOUR.—The Flour market continues tolerably active. the demand being moderate, while prices remain unchanged. Sales of 76 bbls Family at $5,00, $5,10 and $5,15; 50 do do at $5,12; 150 do do at $4,-65 for Extra, and $5@5,25 for Family; 160 do Family at $4,75 and $5,12.

GROCERIES.—The only new features to notice in the Grocery markets is a slight decline in molases, sugar is steady, with a sale in lots of 11 hhds at 10c. Molases—Sales in lots of 45 bbls at 48@49c ₱ gall. Coffee-Sale of 40 bags at 16½c; 97 do do, to city trade, at 16½c. Syrup—Sale of 100 bbls New York at 47c ₱ gall.

GRAIN—steady with a good demand; sale from store of 200 bush at 26c. Corn scarce, and wanted at full prices; sale on wharf of 600 bush Ear, new crop, aa 40c. Wheat quiet but unchanged, with small sales from first hands at 90c for Red and 95c for White.

Married.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. S. H Reid, Major WM. H. RUSSELL, of Kentucky, to Miss MARY E. youngest daughter of Hon. John Williamson, of Huntingdon.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., at the residence of the Bride's father, in Fostoria, Blair co., by the Rev. James Coleman, Mr. D. ROMEO HARTZELL to Miss M. LIZZIE HENSHEY, both of Fostoria.

On Tuesday Nov. 5th at the Woodberry Parsonage, by the Rev. Daniel Stock, Mr. DANIEL DITCH of Blair co., and Miss. REBECCA HAUN of Huntingdon co.

Bedford *Gazette* please copy.

Died.

On Monday the 4th inst., WILLIAM HENRY, son of Henry Y. and Elizabeth Barr, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 2 weeks.

In this place on Friday, the 8th inst., ANNIE daughter of David E. and Margaret Conrad, aged about 3 years.

The autumn frosts are here blasting the buds, but they shall bloom in eternity.

At the residence of his father, in this place, on Saturday night last, the 2d inst., Dr. A. H. RITZ, of Philadelphia, aged 28 years.

The deceased was a young man of fine talents and generous impulses. He graduated a few years ago from the Medical College with high honors, and gave promise of rising to distinction in his profession. A short time ago he passed a successful examination before the Medical Board for the Navy, and but for his untimely death would no doubt have received an appointment from the government. His family and friends have our warmest sympathy in their bereavement.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

H. FETTINGER'S
GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,
No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,
TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Nov. 15, 1861.

The Blair County Whig,
will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth that they set apart

THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman; and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: And for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments. and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

(L. S.) GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Blooded Stock for Sale!!

THE subscriber, having more PURE BLOODED ALDERNEY and GRADE CATTLE on his farm than he desires, will sell some of them at fair prices.

Nov 8.-tf. THADDEUS BANKS.

For Sewing Machines.
JONAS BROOK & BRO'S
PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON
200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic.* Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,

For upper thread,
and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,
For under thread.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country. Also, in cases of 100 dozen each, assorted Nos., by

WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent,
Nov. 8.-6 mos. 36 Veesey st., New York.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
[November 1, 1861.]

NEW STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING
put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c., the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and espectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN
Oct. 18, '61-3m

J. H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center Co Penna.

[From the Farmer and Gardener.]

Prospective Cotton Culture in Pennsylvania.

MR EDITOR:—If "Cotton *is* King,"—whether we will or not—there seems to be a *possibility*, if not a *probability*, of the kingdom being, at some future day, extended at least as far north as the State of Pennsylvania, where the cultivation of cotton may be free from the everlasting "nigger" contingency. I have before me a letter from Dr. Joseph C. Reinhardt, of the city of Sorocabo, province of San Paulo, Brazil, S. A., under date of July 7th, 1861, from which allow me to make an extract. The Dr. says—"I send to-day to your brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Urindolph, (near Marietta) two kinds of cotton, that I am certain can be cultivated in the State of Pennsylvania, and I think will be a great advantage. One is Nankin or yellow cotton, and the other is white. The frost until the 20th of October, I think won't hurt them."

Dr. Reinhardt is a native of Pennsylvania, and in former years was a school teacher, and a practising physician in Lancaster county, but for the last fifteen years has been a resident of Brazil. He is a practically scientific man, and is thoroughly acquainted with the botany and climatic influences upon vegetation, both in the United States and in Brazil; and other parts of South America.

In times like the present, when a large and rebellious portion of our common country claims a monopoly of this useful production of the soil, and on the basis of that monopoly hopes to secure a dishonorable independence, and a recognition of it by foreign powers, it becomes a matter of some interest to know whether cotton cannot be cultivated elsewhere, and if so, in what particular localities. The fact that the Dr. is "*certain* that it can be cultivated in Pennsylvania," will have great weight with those who *know* him, and I entertain the hope that when the seed arrives at its destination, his brother-in-law, Mr. J. J. Libhart, of Marietta, as well as Mr. Urindolph and others, will give it a fair trial, so that our northern manufactories may be exempt from the damaging annoyances that grow out of the blockading of the southern ports in the future. It is said that "Necessity is the mother of invention," and no man now living, is able to estimate the good that an overruling Providence may bring to our country, through the present war.

S. S. R.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 7th, 1861.

[From the Farmer and Gardener.]

A Word About Beef Steak.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In these tough times, every thing that will serve to save a penny, and at the same time not deprive us of our usual comforts, ought to be welcome to your readers. I, therefore, respectfully submit the following as my method of preparing beef steak. It will, perhaps, not suit all tastes, though I have never yet found one who did not relish it when properly prepared.

Let me begin by saying my family is a small one; therefore, we do not require a very large steak. I *always* buy the tender part of the round or rump. Every butcher knows what part I mean. It is important that it should not be salted down before cooking. It should be cut from the principal piece and cooked as soon after as possible. Having procured the proper piece, I pound it well; ay, very well, seasoning it well with pepper and salt before the pounding is commenced, by which the seasoning is pretty thoroughly incorporated with the fibres of the meat. Having a pan ready, I pour in enough water to nearly half cover it. When the water boils rapidly (not before) I put in the steak and allow it to remain unturned for several minutes, keeping the water boiling all the time. After this I turn it several times, and continue the cooking of it until all the water is evaporated, except so much as I wish for gravy. Removing the steak, I season the gravy pretty highly—add some butter, or if that is too costly, a little lard thicken with a little flour, and serve up as soon as the gravy is ready. The result is if the directions are properly followed, as palatable dish as any reasonable epicure could desire. It has the richness, juiciness and tenderness of broiled steak, without the greasiness and hardiness of the fried. Let those who are skeptical try it, be certain to follow directions closely.

A True Patriot.

Geo. D. Prentice, the Editor of the *Louisville Journal*, has proved himself incorruptible. Among the many schemes for carrying Kentucky out of the Union, was a perserving attempt to buy Prentice, or failing that, to buy his paper. He was first approached with the modest offer of $25,000, which was promptly declined. The anxious buyers, thinking perhaps their bid had been below Prentice's estimate of his honor, increased their offer, and through an old politial friend, (since quartered at Ft. Lafayette) he was informed that $50,000 were in a Louisville bank subject to the draft of Geo. D. Prentice, provided the *Journal* was henceforth conducted according to certain terms. An increased severity upon the Disunionists in the columns of the *Journal*, was the response to this proposal. Next came a railroad man from the far West, who eschewed all politics, and wanted an influential paper to support the Pacific Railroad enterprise.—He would give Prentice $250,000 for the *Journal*. This bid was too low, and Geo. D. Prentice remains unbought—we hope unpurchasable.

☞ What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it?—Quick!

Habits of the Pennsylvania Germans.

Like all other communities, the Pennsylvania Germans have their own characteristics, which serve to distinguish them from the rest. They love work, and fear God. They believe it their privilege to be rich, and that to become so is a duty, although never by foul means, or corrupt practices. Their gold and silver is not cankered. The hire of their laborers is never kept back. Hence their integrity has passed into a proverb. Upon patrimonial property they set a great value, and this, both in themselves and their children, fosters many virtues; for what inducement can be stronger in parent to plant orchards, forests, and build commodious and durable dwellings, than the prospect that they will be possessed by a succession of generations, who shall inherit their own blood and *name?* They are afraid of *debt*, as every wise man is, and regard it justly as a prolific source of misery, want, and crime.—Hence, it is the ambition of all their young men, on starting life for themselves, if they have not been made so by inheritance, to become *freeholders*, through industry and economy. They are proverbally solicitous for the comfort of their horses and cattle. Indeed, it is their invariable custom, in settling a new tract of land, *first* to provide large and suitable accommodations for their dumb *beasts*, even before they expend much money in building houses for themselves. But let it not be inferred that their dwellings are hence deficient in comfort. The reverse is true, for many live in truly palatial style.

As neighbours, they are very kind and friendly. Frequently they assist each other by loans of money, for short periods, without interest, and often without any written obligation. Confiding and honest themselves, they suspect no deceit in others. When once, however, they are cheated, they visit upon the offender the prompt and perpetual withdrawal of their confidence. They say, "If a man cheats me *once*, that is *his* fault. "If he cheats me *twice*, the blame is *my own*."—*Lutheran Observer.*

Air, Sunshine and Health.

A New-York merchant noticed, in the progress of years, that each successive book-keeper gradually lost his health, and finally died of consumption, however vigorous and robust he was on entering his service. At length it occurred to him that the little rear-room, where the books were kept, opened into a back-yard, so surrounded by high walls that no sunshine came into it from one year's end to another. An upper-room, well-lighted, was immediately prepared, and his clerks had uniform good health ever after.

A familiar case to general readers is derived from medical works, where an entire English family became ill, and all remedies seemed to fail of their usual results, when accidentally a window-glass of the family-room was broken, in cold weather. It was not repaired, and forthwith there was a marked improvement in the health of the inmates. The physician at once traced the connexion, discontinued his medicines, and ordered that the window-pane should not be replaced.

A French lady became ill. The most eminent physicians, of her time, were called in, but failed to restore her. At length Dupeytren, the Napoleon of physic, was consulted. He noticed that she lived in a dim room, into which the sun never shone; the house being situated in one of the narrow streets, or rather lanes, of Paris. He at once ordered more airy and cheerful apartments, and "all her complaints vanished."

The lungs of a dog became tuberculated (consumptive) in a few weeks, if kept confined in a dark cellar. The most common plant grows spindly, pale and scraggling, if no sunlight falls upon it. The greatest medical names in France, of the last century, regarded sunshine and pure air as equal agents in restoring and maintaining health.

From these facts, which cannot be disputed, the most common mind should conclude that cellars, and rooms on the Northern side of buildings, or apartments into which the sun does not immediately shine, should never be occupied as family-rooms or chambers or as libraries or "studies." Such apartments are only fit for "stowage," or purposes which never require persons to remain in them over a few minutes at a time. And every intelligent and humane parent will arrange that the family room and the chambers shall be the most commodious, lightest and brightest apartments in his dwelling.—*Hall.*

☞ Four petitions have been presented to the French Senate asking the influence of that body in preserving birds which destroy insects hurtful to agriculture, and a committee of the Senate have drawn up a report on these petitions, Many of the facts mentioned are very curious; and highly in favor of the preservation of birds. Sparrows, rooks, owls, and birds of that class are *specially valuable* according to this report, and it is proposed, for the preservation of birds, to prohibit bird-nesting and the destruction of the eggs and young of birds, and also to prohibit the destruction of all birds, except by fire-arms, with such exceptions as are named in the report.

CAP OF LIBERTY.—The explanation of the cap of liberty is this: "After the death of Caesar, the conspirators, who had secured his death, marched out with the cap, as the ensign of Liberty, carried before them on a spear—the cap without a spear indicating that the tyrant had lost his power, from that fact and for this reason, it has ever since been an emblem of liberty.

Curious Dying Scenes.

According to Fielding, Jonathan Wild picked the pocket of the ordinary while he exhorted him in the cart, and went out of the world with the parson's corkscrew and thumb bottle in his hand.

Pieronius, who was master of the ceremonies and inventor of pleasure at the court of Nero, when he saw that elegant indulgence was giving place to coarse debauchery, perceived at once his term of favor had arrived, and it was time to die. He resolved to anticipate the tyrant and disrobe death of his paraphernalia of terror. Accordingly he entered a warm bath and opened his veins, composed verses, jested with his familiar associates, and died off by insensible degrees.

Democritus, the laughing philosopher, disliking the inconveniences and infirmities of a protracted old age, made up his mind to die on a certain day; but to oblige his sister, he postponed his departure until the feasts of the Ceres were over. He supported nature on a pot of honey to the appointed hour, and then expired by arrangement.

Jerome Garden, a celebrated Italian physician, starved himself gradually, and calculated with such mathematical nicety, as to hit the very day and hour foretold.

When Rabelais was dying the cardinal sent a page to inquire how he was. Rabelais joked with the envoy until he found his strength declining and his last moments approaching. He then said, "Tell his eminence the state in which you left me. I am going to inquire into a great possibility. He is in a snug nest; let him stay there as long as he can. Draw the curtain, the farce is over."

When the famous Count de Grammont was reported to be in the extremity the King, Louis XVI., being told of his total want of religious feeling, which shocked him not a little, sent the Marquis de Dangeau to beg of him, for the credit of the court, to die like a Christian. He was scarcely able to speak, but turning round to his countess, who had always been remarkable for her piety, he said with a smile, "Countess, take care or Dangeau will filch from you the credit of my conversion."

General Patterson.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, Chaplain of Col. Butterfield's regiment, in a meeting at Utica, recently, made the following statement in regard to Gen. Patterson:

Having acted as Chaplain of Col. Butterfield's regiment during the three months campaign, he was able to speak understandingly of certain military operations, and particularly of the movements of General Patterson, to whose column the 12th regiment (Col. Butterfield's) was attached.—Mr. Smith said that Patterson was directed to do one of three things: either to attack the rebel General Johnston, at Winchester, or if he was not strong enough to attack him, to at least keep him in check and prevent him from joining Beauregard; in case Johnston gave him the slip, to follow him to Manassas and attack that position in the rear.

But Gen. Patterson said he did not wish to shed blood; he conducted the war on peace principles. Col. Butterfield was then acting as Brigadier General, and appealed to Patterson, time after time; to be allowed, with his single brigade, to attack Johnston in his intrenchments. But Patterson steadily refused. When pickets brought intelligence that Johnston had left Winchester, and was in full march to join Beauregard, Patterson discredited the story, and resisted all entreaties of officers and men to follow. Instead of that, he made a night march of twenty miles the opposite direction, and thus kept his 30-, 000 men out of harm's way until the bloody disaster of Bull's Run, which he might have averted, fell like a pall upon the country.

The speaker said there was but one opinion concerning Gen. Patterson among the soldiers of his division, and that was, that he was a traitor. He had heard the Rhode Island regiment call him traitor to his face, and hiss, and groan, and hoot him back to his tent. Mr. S. said that Patterson left his command at midnight, and intimated very strongly that if he had remained much longer he would have been in danger of assassination from his own men.

A VETERAN PLEASANTRY.—The following is the last anecdote told of Dr. Emmons, the noted divine:

There was a physician in the neighborhood of Franklin, where Dr. Emmons had preached for twenty-one years, who was corrupting the minds of men by his pantheism. The physician being called to a sick family in the Franklin parish, met the Franklin minister at the house of affliction. It was no place for dispute. It was no place for unbecoming familiarity with the minister. It was no place for the physician to inquire into the age of the minister, especially with any intent of entangling him in debate, and above all, where the querist was too visionary for any logical discussion. But the abrupt question of the pantheist was:

"Mr. Emmons, how old are you?"

"Sixty, sir; and how old are you?" came the quick reply.

"As old as the creation, sir," was the triumphant response.

"Then you are of the same age with Adam and Eve?"

"Certainly; I was in the garden when they were."

"I have always heard that there was a third person in the garden with them, but I never knew before that it was you."

The pantheist did not follow up the discussion.

THE MOTHERS OF TO-DAY.—The spectacle presented to our country to-day in one of its aspects, is sublime. Sitting in her peaceful home, with her children safe around her, or abroad under the sure protection of just laws, our American mother has mused wonderingly over that heroism of Revolutionary times which armed the son, and sent him forth to fight in the battles of his country. Admiration filled her heart—there was something saintly in the words, "Our Revolutionary Mothers." But, she did not feel strong enough for a like trial. The bare idea of a war, in which her son would be called forth, sent a shiver through her heart.

But how is it now? Where stands the mother to-day? Is she holding back her jewels?—is she hiding her precious things. Not so, but giving them freely to her country. It is wonderful how quickly she had risen to the sublime self-abnegation demanded by the times—how calmly, yet resolutely, she binds his armor upon her boy, and sends him forth with prayer and blessing.

There are few homes from which has not gone out a son, and few of these in which a reluctant heart is left behind.—Our motheas are equal to their high duty, and strong enough for any sacrifice their country, in this hour of its trial, may demand. Life is dear; but honor and duty, and the destiny of unborn millions, are dearer still. Brave mothers make invincible sons. Has the world seen braver mothers than to-day, all over our land, look afar to camp and army, praying first for victory, and next for the safety of their beloved ones.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

AN OLD LADY HARD ON CLAIB. JACKSON.—The army correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is accompanying Fremont. He thus describes a scene on a recent march: Occasionally the General halted a moment to chat with bashful damsels in sun bonnets and hooped skirts, a courtesy which they will remember to the end of their lives. At one point, a thin old matron, with a brace of buxom daughters and a gigantic African attendant, were drawn up at the corner of a lane to witness the armed pageant. The old woman stood upon a projecting rail of the fence to command a view of the line. When the General halted to speak to the girls, the old lady sung out, 'Is that ar' Fremont talkin' to my gals.' The General politely lifted his cap. 'Wall, I declare, fervently ejaculated marm, 'it does one good to look at yer. I 'spose you're arter old Claib. Jackson—the dirty old scamp. I nope you'll cotch him, but I'm afeerd you won't, he runs too fast. If I wor a man I'd like to go and scalp him myself. Here her African Anakim broke in with a 'yah, yah, making a splendid exhibition of glittering ivory. Old Missus all right on Massa Claib—wouldn't give shucks for him skulp if she cotch him; and the darkey indulged in a sly glance at her mistress, and a wicked squint at the column, as if she desired to impress the troops with her conviction of the old woman's spirit and prowess.]'

A REMARKABLE BIGAMIST.—A blind man, named Thomas Bishop, is under bonds in Cleveland, Ohio, to stand his trial on a charge of marrying three women, all blind, in the space of eight days. The *Leader* says that on the 10th of September he was married at the American House in Cleveland, to a lady of Huron county, at which time he assumed the name of William Gibeau. Seven days later, assuming the name of Gibeaut, he married a young lady of Cleveland. On the next day, September 18th, he left the city, taking with him all the clothing and valuables of both women, and afterwards married a third wife at Marietta, Ohio. He is a graduate of the Ohio State Institute for the Blind at Columbus, as are all of the ladies whom he has succeeded in duping, and there made their acquaintance a few years since. The ladies are represented as of unimpeachable character, and are deeply sympathized with in their misfortune

Smooth Bore Muskets Preferred

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has written a letter in reply to an inquiry from Hon. George S. Boutwell, whether the Fifteenth regiment, which behaved so gallantly in the action at Leesburg, was sent into the field with inferior arms. He says that rifled muskets have been given all the regiments to which it was possible to supply them. Some of the commanders, however, have preferred smooth-bore muskets as decidedly preferable for close action, and these Colonel Devens' men had. Governor Andrews says that he has learned that the regiment was ordered on duty for which it was not properly armed, and it seems improbable that this could have been the case, when there were other Massachusetts regiments on the ground, which could have been ordered over the river quite as well as the Fifteenth. Measures have been taken to supply the companies still remaining with better arms than they had in the late contest.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.
Oct. 18, '61-6m

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Oct. 13, '61 tf

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, and the supremecy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terriorism and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and action indispensible in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c, &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which the careful may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In the hope, we solicit a continuence of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

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